

organization of trades unionism in the Dominion in a very comprehensive manner. The following paragraphs give a short sketch of the present organization of the five main groups into which Canadian labour organizations now fall.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council), the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. This organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression of the later '70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage-earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 47 delegates. On the summons of the Toronto Council, a second meeting, with 109 delegates, assembled on Sept. 14, 1886, the first occasion on which any labour body outside of the province of Ontario was represented. A permanent organization was effected at this meeting under the name of "Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada". This was the title of the organization until 1895, when the title "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada" was adopted in preference to "Canadian Federation of Labour". Since 1886 conventions have been held annually, the 1928 meeting in Toronto being counted as the 44th. The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1929, the Congress received payment of per capita tax on the Canadian membership of 59 international bodies and also from two national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, their total membership being 119,109 comprised in 1,452 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the Congress had in all at the close of 1929 a membership of 126,638 in 1,500 branches.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized Mar. 16, 1927, by labour bodies not eligible for membership in the old established Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. One of the promoters of the new body was the Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed as a result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of Knights of Labour assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. With the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour the Canadian Federation passed out of existence. At the close of 1929 the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had eleven central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 51,461, as well as 22 directly chartered local unions, with a membership of 1,471, making a total combined reported membership of 52,429.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1929 there were 85 international craft organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, four more than the number recorded in 1928. These bodies among them had 1,953 local branches in the Dominion with 203,514 members. The membership of the two industrial unions with branches in the Dominion was 26,865 comprised in 49 branches. With these figures the total